

19th CONGRESS,
2d Session.

[Doc. No. 9.]

Ho. OF REFS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING SUNDRY PAPERS RELATING TO

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DECEMBER 11, 1826.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WASHINGTON :

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1826.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

WASHINGTON, 11th December, 1826.

I transmit to Congress sundry additional papers appertaining to the report from the War Department relating to Indian affairs, communicated at the commencement of the session.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Letter from W. Clark to T. L. McKenney, 20th May, 1826.
2. Informal treaty made by Peter Wilson, sub agent, with the Assinaboin Indians, 29th September, 1825.
3. Letter from Wm. Clark to the Secretary of War, St. Louis, 12th October, 1826.
4. Treaty of peace between the Osage nation and the Delaware, and other tribes, 7th October, 1826.
5. Estimate of expense of removing the Delaware and other tribes West of the Missouri State Line.
6. Statement A, showing the number of Indian schools, &c. 20th November, 1826.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, May 20th, 1826.

SIR: The enclosed is articles in form of a treaty entered into by Mr. Wilson, (Sub Agent at the Mandans,) with the Assinaboins. Mr. Wilson, it appears, has not been authorized to enter into treaties with Indian tribes; yet, as that tribe is distant, have had but little intercourse with the citizens or traders of the United States, and are numerous and more vicious than those nearer to us, I am of opinion that some regulations were necessary to a further intercourse with them.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CLARK.

Col. McKENNEY, *Washington.*

Informal Treaty made by Peter Wilson, Sub Agent, with the Assinaboins.

For the purpose of holding a treaty, and in order that a friendly understanding may hereafter exist between the United States and the Assinaboin tribe of Indians, the President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1824, entitled "an act to enable the President of the United States to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," has, by virtue thereof, appointed two Sub Agents for the purposes expressed in the said act, with all the powers and privileges thereunto legally appertaining: therefore, I, Peter Wilson, duly appointed one of the said Sub Agents, on the part of the United States, have made and entered into the following articles, and conditions, with the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Assinaboin tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be binding on both parties.

ARTICLE 1st.

Henceforth, there shall be a firm and lasting peace between the United States and the Assinaboin tribe of Indians, and a friendly intercourse shall immediately take place between the parties.

ARTICLE 2d.

It is admitted by the Assinaboin tribe of Indians, that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection : the said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 3d.

The United States agree to receive the Assinaboin tribe of Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4th.

All trade and intercourse with the Assinaboin tribe shall be transacted at such place, or places, as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States through his agents. And none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 5th.

That the Assinaboin tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandise, &c. &c. as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations. In consideration of which, the Assinaboin tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their district of country. And the said Assinaboin tribe further agree, from this time, to relinquish all trade and intercourse with the British, their Factories, and their Agents, and should any foreigner, or other person, not legally authorized by the United States, come into their district of country for the purposes of trade, or other views, they will apprehend such person, or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States' Superintendent, or Agent of Indian Affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country ; and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents, or other persons, sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 6th.

That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Assinaboin tribe, shall not be interrupted by the mis-

conduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed, that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge, or retaliation, shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured, to the Superintendent, or Agent, of Indian Affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the said Chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person, or persons, against whom the complaint is made; to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder, shall be committed on any Indian, or Indians, belonging to said tribe, the person, or persons so offending, shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the Chiefs of the said Assinaboin tribe, shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses, or other property which may be stolen from any citizen, or citizens of the United States, by any individual, or individuals of said tribe, and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Agents, or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian, or Indians, of said tribe, a full indemnification for any horses, or other property which may be stolen from them, by any of their citizens: *Provided*, that the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and sufficient proof is produced, that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Assinaboin tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the Agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 7th.

And the Chiefs and Warriors as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other implements or war.

Done at the Mandan Village, this twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1825, and of the Independence of the United States the fiftieth.

In testimony whereof, said Peter Wilson, U. S. Agent, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Assinaboin tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, and affixed their seals.

P. WILSON,

U. S. S. Indian Agent.

Chiefs—Esawsandootah, or the red pronged Elk Horn, or the Prisoner, his x mark

Wahsoocahcah, or the Hail Maker, x

Warriors—Ahseebee, or the Sucker, x

Eahmossah, or the Iron Stone, x

Wassootonggah, or the Male Moose, x

Kishcah, or the Ladle,	his x mark
Weechastatonggah, or the Large Man,	x
Ahshinahweeum, or the Stone Man,	x

In presence of

James Kipp,	
L. Bejou,	his x mark
Joseph Harcrow,	his x mark
Tusant Shabbanow,	his x mark
Caleb Greenwood,	his x mark
Michael Gravel,	his x mark
John Adams.	

ST. LOUIS, *October 12th, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to state to you, that a deputation from the Great and Little Osage Nation met one from the Delawares, Shawanoes, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Weas, Senecas and Kickapoos, at this place, on the 25th day of September, and, after recommending that they should make an attempt to effect a permanent peace, without the interference of the Government, they met in Council, and, after six days warm debate and recriminations, I was forced to take my seat among them, and with much difficulty obtained their entire approbation to the Treaty, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed.) I am in great hopes, that a strict regard to its provisions will be manifested by all the parties concerned. They appeared to be all well pleased before they left me. I however found it absolutely necessary to make some presents to the relations of the dead, and advances, to settle and quiet the differences between them.

To avoid any collusion from their hunting on the same grounds, I would recommend that the Delawares, and other nations who have emigrated from the East side of the Mississippi, should be collected together, and located on that strip of country which has been purchased from the Osages and Kansas, lying between the Missouri river and Marais des Cygnes, (on or near the Kansas river,) and immediately West of the boundary line of this State. I have consulted with the Chiefs and considerate men of these nations, in respect to the exchange of land they hold within the bounds of this State, for the above described lands; they seem to be pleased at the idea of being placed upon lands which will be a permanent home to them, and where they will be protected from any further pressure of the white population. They have told me they would make an examination of these lands, and report their decision. Should they be inclined to remove thither, (of which I have no doubt,) I would recommend that a treaty should be entered into with them for the exchange of lands, and to embrace within its provisions, the following assistance: to enclose with fences an adequate quantity of ground, near to each village, and have it broken up with a plough, and divided

into parcels for each family ; to have it planted with all the common and most useful fruit trees ; to furnish them with some provisions, stock animals, and the different kind of domestic fowls ; and to assist them in the erection of permanent houses. For a more full development of my views, I refer you to a letter I had the honor to address you on the 1st of March, 1826.

I would recommend that Government should aid these Indians in their removal ; the most efficient and advisable course for which would be. to send special agents to collect scattered bands and families, and to pay their expenses to the lands assigned them : An estimate of the probable expenses of which is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant.

WM. CLARK.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Secretary of War.*

Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between the Osage Nation, and the Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Peorias. Entered into at St. Louis the 7th of October 1826.

A treaty of peace, amity, and friendship, made and concluded at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this seventh day of October, 1826, in the presence of General William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and General Henry Atkinson, Commanding the United States' troops within the right wing, Western Department, between the Delaware Nation and their allies the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Senecas, residing in the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, of the one part, and the several bands of the Big and Little Osage Nation of Indians, of the other part.

Whereas, the parties above named are anxious that the unhappy differences which have existed between them, within the last fifteen months, should cease and terminate, and that the most perfect peace, harmony, and friendship, should exist, do agree to the following articles ; that is to say :

ARTICLE 1st.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Delaware Nation, their allies, the Shawanees, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Senecas, residing within the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and the several bands of the Big and Little Osages Nation.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Delawares on their part, and for their allies, do agree to pay to the Chiefs of the Great Osage Nation, the sum of one thousand dol-

lars, the receipt whereof the said Osages do hereby acknowledge, in full of all demands the said Great Osages may have against them, for any depredations or murders they may have committed; and, if the Delawares should discover, within twelve months from this date, that the Osages have committed the murders alleged against them by the Delawares, in the present council, and denied by the Osages, the said Osages do hereby authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis to deduct the same amount from their annuity, and repay to the Delaware Nation the same.

ARTICLE 3d.

It is further understood that the Delawares and their allies shall not hunt on the land reserved to the Osages, under the penalty of any injury they may receive on said reservation; nor shall the Osages hunt on the land reserved to the Delawares or their allies, under the same penalty. But each party may or can hunt in any other direction or country in which either of the parties is authorized to hunt; and if any person or persons of either of the contracting parties, shall be convicted, to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, for having killed any person or persons of the other party, the nation to whom the murderer or murderers belong, shall deliver him or them to the Government of the United States, or pay to the offended party one thousand dollars for each person so proven to have been killed; and if a principal Chief, an additional sum shall be paid, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE 4th.

It is agreed by the parties aforesaid, that no private revenge shall be taken for any property stolen or destroyed, or murders thought to have been committed by either of the contracting parties, but that complaint shall be made in future by the aggrieved party, (or by their agent,) to the offending party, or their agent, for redress; and the agent of the offending party is hereby authorized to compel the offenders to make a full and fair compensation to the injured party, as stipulated in the third article.

ARTICLE 5th.

It is further understood by the contracting parties, that when either party may receive an injury from the other, and have made due complaint thereof, as provided by the fourth article of this Treaty, that the United States will interfere, and cause justice to be rendered, as far as practicable, should justice be delayed beyond six months.

ARTICLE 6th.

It is agreed by all the tribes, parties to this Treaty, that messengers shall be sent by them to their bands, residing or hunting in different parts of the country, to notify them of this Treaty.

In testimony of our good will and friendship towards each other, We, the representatives of our nations, specially deputed, and the Chiefs, Braves, and Considerate men, have hereunto affixed our hands and seals, this seventh day of October, 1826, as before written.

DELAWARES.

William Anderson, his x mark,	L. S.
Johny Quick, his x mark,	L. S.
Ketchum, his x mark,	L. S.
Nathé-no-quin, his x mark,	L. S.
She-sho-cuming, his x mark,	L. S.
Kill-buck, his x mark,	L. S.
Sa Sa-coke-sa, his x mark,	L. S.
Salt Petre, his x mark,	L. S.
Simon Girty, his x mark,	L. S.

SHAWNEES.

Se-ne-wath-qua-kaw, or Fish, his x mark,	L. S.
Ma-a-waskua-ha, his x mark,	L. S.
Ma-a-wa-ta-qua, his x mark,	L. S.
Te-cum-shee-ca, or Little Captain, his x mark,	L. S.
Te-mie-chi-ca, his x mark,	L. S.

WEAS.

Chin-go-in, or Charley Goin, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-pan-hia, or The Swan, his x mark,	L. S.
Cingalia, his x mark,	L. S.
Ne-co-pi-ma-see, his x mark,	L. S.
Ki-chee-wa, or The Bull, his x mark,	L. S.

PEORIAS.

Wab-the-cami, his x mark,	L. S.
Kem-on-sa, or The Little Chief, his x mark,	L. S.
Pe-ren-sa, or Little Turkey, his x mark,	L. S.

SENECAS.

Ca-he-ta-in, or Jno. Brown, his x mark,	L. S.
Hou-gen-wa-con, or Joe White, his x mark,	L. S.
Hou-dia-nia, or The Fifer, his x mark,	L. S.

KICKAPOOS.

Wago, his x mark,	L. S.
Kish-co, his x mark,	L. S.

PIANKESHAWS.

Par-e-cha-ca, his x mark,	L. S.
Ma-na-ca-no, his x mark,	L. S.
Ma-che-ma-ne, his x mark,	L. S.

GREAT OSAGES.

Pa-hus-ca, or White hairs, his x mark,	L. S.
Tallais, his x mark,	L. S.
Chonga-mon-o, his x mark,	L. S.
Chinga-wa-sa, his x mark,	L. S.
Tal-a-chi-ga, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-na-pa-chee, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-ta-ne-ga, his x mark,	L. S.
Huratia, his x mark,	L. S.
Chon-ta-sa-ba, his x mark,	L. S.
Ka-he-ga-chin-ga, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-ca-en-che-ra, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-che-sa-bay, his x mark,	L. S.
Man-go-hay, his x mark,	L. S.
We-ca-te-ra, his x mark,	L. S.
Ho-wa-sa-he-chinga, his x mark,	L. S.
E-se-wa-ra, his x mark,	L. S.
The-go-a-no-paw-be, his x mark,	L. S.
Chonga-en-gaw, his x mark,	L. S.
Was-ko-gay, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-be-wa-ré, his x mark,	L. S.

Te-a-to-ca-wa-chin-e-pa-che, or	
Mad Buffalo, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-chin-pa-chee, his x mark,	L. S.
Chon-ga-mo-non, his x mark,	L. S.
Ti-bo, his x mark,	L. S.
Tas-en, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-ca-en-tera, his x mark,	L. S.
E-se-wa-ra, his x mark,	L. S.
LITTLE OSAGES.	
Ne-che-money, his x mark,	L. S.
Ka-he-ga-tau-ge, his x mark,	L. S.
Gree-mou-chee, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-baw-chau-ga, his x mark,	L. S.
Wat-sa-chin-ga, his x mark,	L. S.
Tou-a-man-a, his x mark,	L. S.
Sans-orielles, his x mark,	L. S.
No-ba-wa-ra, his x mark,	L. S.
Sebome, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-he-no-ba, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-na-chee, his x mark,	L. S.
O-pa-haw-mou-e, his x mark,	L. S.
Wa-shaw-ba, his x mark,	L. S.
Ti-dia-ca-nau, his x mark,	L. S.
Eish-ta-sca, his x mark,	L. S.

*In presence of*Wm. Clark, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*H. Atkinson, *Br. Gen. U. S. Army.*R. Graham, *U. S. Indian Agent.*I. F. Hamtramck, *U. S. Indian Agent for Osages.*Pierre Menard, *Sub Agent.*P. L. Chateau, *Sub Agent for Osages.*John Campbell, *Sub Agent for Delawares.*Jno. Ruland, *Sub Agent, French Interpreter, and Translator.*Cerré, *Interpreter.*James Conner, *Interpreter.*Paul Loise, his x mark, *Interpreter for Osages.*Jacques Metté, *Kickapoo Interpreter.*Louis Laploute, his x mark, *Interpreter for Shawnees.*

AN ESTIMATE of the expenses of collecting, removing and settling, all the Indian tribes now in the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, to the West of the Missouri State line, being in all about fifteen thousand souls, viz: Delawares, Shawanees, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamies, Peorias, Kickapoos, and Senecas.

Expenses of treaties for exchange, - - -	\$ 8,000
To collect the scattered bands, and families, &c. to remove them to the land West of the State of Missouri, -	20,000
Expenses for special agents, - - -	4,000
Provisions for one year. on the land assigned to each tribe,	35,000
Fencing 7,000 acres of ground, in small fields, -	13,000
Breaking up the ground with ploughs, and planting fruit trees, - - - - -	8,500
Stock; 300 milch cows, 300 sows, and domestic fowls,	4,000

Agricultural implements; carts, and 15 yoke of oxen,	2,700
A small mill,	1,000
Useful mechanics, to mend their implements of husbandry,	
for 1 year,	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$ 98,700
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Note. It cannot be expected that the contemplated measure of removing the Indians above named, can be effected within a less period than one or two years after the treaties with them shall have been entered into.

WM. CLARK,
Sup. In. Affairs.

St. Louis, Oct. 14th, 1826.

A.

Statement showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers, &c. the number of Pupils, and the amount annually allowed and paid to each by the Government, with remarks as to their condition, &c.

No.	NAME OF SITE AND STATION.	BY WHOM ESTABLISHED.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Amount annually paid by the Government.	REMARKS.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee Nation, Alabama	United Brethren	1	11	\$ 300	These schools are all prosperous.
2	Oochgeology, do	Do	1	8		
3	Elliot, Choctaw Nation	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	6	20		
4	Mayhew, do	Do	6	54		
5	Bethel, do	Do	4	16		
6	Emmans, do	Do	4	25		
7	Goshen, do	Do	6	14	1,500	
8	Captain Harrison's, do	Do	1	13		
9	Mr. Juzan's, do	Do	1	15		
10	Ai-ik-hunna, do	Do	3	22		
11	Colonel Folsom's, do	Do	1	7		
12	Carey, on the St. Joseph's river, among the Pottawatamies	Baptist General Convention	13	70	600	Flourishing.
13	Thomas, on Grand River, among the Ottawas	Do	-	-	-	Appendage to Carey; established last year; no funds to aid it.
14	Withington, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do	9	27	600	Flourishing.
15	Oneida Castle, New York	Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	3	30	500	Do
16	Senecas, near Buffalo, New York	U. For. Mis. Soc. transferred to Am. Board of Com. &c. in 1826	8	45	450	Do Visited; a pattern of order and prosperity.
17	Oneidas, New York	Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society	2	40	400	Do
18	Wyandots, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio	Methodist Society	2	69	800	Do
19	Asbury Mission, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do	2	40	-	No allowance has yet been made to this school, for want of means. It is flourishing in all things, except in means.
20	Monroe, Chickasaw Nation	Synod of South Carolina and Georgia	12	27	800	Flourishing.
21	Tockshish, do	Do	2	17	-	Flourishing. Recently established, and reported this year for the first time.
22	Cane Creek, do	Do	6	-	-	These schools have been established during the last year, from funds appropriated by the Chickasaws for that purpose. The permanent annuity of \$3,000, per act of 25th Feb. 1799, has been assigned by them for the education of their children.
23	Martyn, do	Do	2	16	-	
24	Florissant, Missouri	Society of Jesuits	9	25	800	Flourishing.
25	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York	United Foreign Mission Society	9	39	500	
26	Charity Hall, Chickasaw Nation	Cumberland Missionary Board	14	31	400	
27	Pleasant Point, Quoddy Indians, Maine	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	60	250	
28	Brainerd, Cherokees, East Mississippi	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	-	-	1,000	
29	Carmel, do	Do	-	-	100	
30	Creek Path, do	Do	42	84	100	
31	High Tower, do	Do	-	-	-	
32	Dwight, Cherokees, West Mississippi	Do	16	65	800	
33	Valley Towns, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Baptist General Convention	7	60	500	
34	Tensawatee, do	Do	9	38	250	The reports due from these schools on 30th September last, for the present year, have not yet been received. This part of the statement is, therefore, made out from the reports of last year.
35	Tonawanda, Senecas, New York	Do	-	30	300	
36	Union, Osages, Arkansas	United Foreign Missionary Society	6	31	250	* Visited, and known to be a model in all that is excellent in every branch of teaching. Nothing can be more interesting, or, to that region, more valuable, than this school.
37	Harmony, Osages, Missouri	Do	38	40	250	
38	Tuscaroras, New York	Do	-	45	450	
39	Michillimackinac*	Do	-	50	500	
40	Ottawas, Miami of the Lake	Western Missionary Society	21	10	300	
Total amount of children,				1,194†	12,800	† 1194 in the schools in the Indian country, and which derive assistance from the appropriation.
To which add amount allowed to Bishop Chase, for education of six Indian youths in Ohio				-	600	
And also this amount, allowed to Baptist General Convention, for the education of seven Indian youths of promise, in New York, for this year				-	583 33½	54 in the Choctaw academy in Kentucky.
Total amount of annual allowances for 1826				Dollars,	13,783 33½	Total, 1,248

NOTE.—Under the head of number of teachers is included all the mission family, including mechanics and laborers. The number of teachers in the schools are from one to three. The reports include the whole without designating.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 20th November, 1826.

THOS. L. M'KENNEY.